MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855.

APPAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

DEBATE ON THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD BILL.

The Case of Commodore Jones

THE LIGHTHOUSE ON CAPE RACE.

Interesting Correspondence from the Capital,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

LIGHTHOUSE AT CAPE RACE, ETC. Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented from the Committee on Commerce a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to op u a negotiation

Also, a resolution authorising the change of the register of the bark Lily. Passed.

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cat, from the Committee or

ilitary Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Amos B. aston. Read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Houston, (dem) of Texas, presented the memo-ial of Walatah and others, Cherokee Indians, for the payment of certain sums, under the treaty of 1835, for removal, &c. Referred to the Committee on Indian Af-

Convention of soldiers of 1812, assembled at Washing on January 8, 1855, relative to the appointment of pen-

THE CASE OF COMMODORE JONES The bill to pay Thomas Ap-Catesby Jones the sum of ch he was deprived by the action of a court martial

n 1851, was then taken up.

Mr. Stuart, (dem.) of Mich., thought the Senate Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va.—Commodore Jones was

, according to my recollection, to do certain hings which were rendered necessary by the condition of matters in California, and the court found him guilty of some, but not all, the charges, and sentenced him to a suspension from active service for two or three years, evith deprivation of his pay for that time. He cause to me, as having been acqualated with him from his boy nood, to ask the Iresident to review the case on its magnita. The President, after consideration, conceited to restore the Commolors to active service for the unexpired term, but said he could not interfers with the renearce of the court as to pay and smolument. Commodors Jones is one of the object of our naval officers. He has received honorable arounds in the service of the United States prior to the oattle of New Orleans; the effect of these wounds were seen by me a few years ago, when Commodors Jones, disabled by illness, was found upon the pavement, with all shoulder dislocated. He has, of course, done something since, which may have justly incurred the censure of the Department, but the general tener of his military life is free from reproach. some, but not all, the charges, and sentenced him

spone to restore Commodore Jones to office—for that has already ben done by the President—but to pay him for the two years he has been out of office, which the President had rop power to do. He was a gallant and noble dailor, and had rendered important services to his country. He is paor and from the restoration to office—all that the President could do—I in fir that the proceedings were exparts, and that he could not command the witnesses which he might have prouned. I am not going to be bound by the miserable technicalities which seem to have so much weight with other Senatters—Mr. Willey, (dem.) of Cal., said that Commodore Jones' treatment of him at San Francisco, in 1850, did anything but prejudice him in his lavor—nevertheless this was a question of justice, and he should vote in Syrr of the bill.

Beveral other Senators briefly discussed the various points at issue, when a vote was taken and the bill passed by year 26, pays 17.

OTERIAND MAIL TO RAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. GWIN, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a joint resolution for the establishment of a weekly express mail between the cities of St. Louis and San Francasco. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee of Commerce, on the

Post Roads

A NEW REGISTER GRANTED.

Mr. STEARY, from the Committee of Commerce, on the petition of Wm. C. Fay, reported a bill to authorize the lisens of a register to the bark Foundling, of Boston. Passed.

Passed.

On the motion of Mr. Evans, the House bill for the relief of the children and heirs of Major-General Baron De Kalb, was taken up and passed.

Was then taken up and, with its amendments, was being considered when the Senate went into executive against. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jsn. 19, 1855. SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Mr. FAULKNER, (dem) of Va., from the Committee of Military Affairs, asked leave to report a bill for the sup pression of Indian hostilities.

Mr Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., inquired whether it pro

posed a regular increase of the army.

Ar. FAULKNER replied, this bill was in response to the

message of the President, transmitted yesterday, asking
for 3,000 volunteers, to serve for eighteen months, with
a view of suppressing the apprehended Indian hostilities.
Mr. EDGERTON, (dem.) of Ohio, said even if the bill provided for nothing more than calling out volunteers be must object. Mr. RICHARDSON, (dem.) of Ill., appealed to Mr. Elger

ton to withdraw his objection. There was no doubt about the fact that large forces of Indians were now con-

ton to withdraw his objection. There was no doubt about the fact that large forces of Indians were now concentrating on the frontier of North Kansas, with the its min of hostilities. By sending volunteers thither as a possible to strike a determined blow much trouble bloodshed and money will be saved. Such a force is best for protecting the frontier.

Mr. Encarrow still objected, expressing his belief that the best protection to settlers and emigrants is, to with draw all through from the Indian country.

Mr. FAULKEER only wasted the bill printed and recommitted to the Committee on Millisary affairs.

Mr. Encarrow retiterated what he had said, and object to the bill in toto—even to the printed.

Mr. Gibourga, (free soil) of Ohio,—fast's right.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railrod oill

Mr. Erses, (dem.) of Ohio, said the bill cught not to be perilled by endeavoring to secure advantages to any section. There was generosity enough to unite in a general proposition so as to reconstel all parts of the country. Culses such a one be framed, the bill will remain under a mauntain of opposition, from which it cannot be brought forth.

Mr. Railry, (dem.) of Va., wanted the gentleman tread the history of the South Sea Babble, and that would tell them what cort of scheme this is. (Laughter.)

Mr. McDourale, (dem.) of Cal., understood that some gentlemen in Virginia and elsewhere think the West and Pacific coast a mere idea. Such should not have control of this subject.

Mr. Pickesser, (dem.) of Pa., suggested that an account of the South Sea Bubble be printed, so that the House may have an opportunity to read it. (Laughter.)

Nr. Jones did not understand the United States are going to build any road, but only to give assistance for that purpose.

Mr. Orivan asked if it is to be a national road, should it not be constructed as near as possible in the centre of the population of the whole country.

Mr. Jones would never vote for it as a government work. He was for the bill before them.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ind., said he was a national man in the fullest same.

Mr. Jones cordially endorsed that but he has never defined.

in the fullest sense.

Mr. Joxns cordially endorsed that, but he has stated the sent.

Mr. Davis cordially endorsed that, but he has stated the South.

Mr. Davis said, one road would be sufficient. If we attempt to do more, we will fail in our efforts.

Mr. MERDHICKS (Cen.), of Ind., said his colleague's (Mr. Davis) amendment ought to reconcile all who cannot commit the country to three roads.

Mr. Walminton (cen.), of N. Y., saked Mr. McDougal where the instance has original proposition should be made to the control of the pending where the instance has original proposition should be the control of the pending of

erable the Representatives of the people to assist them selves of important information. He was favorable to sending the subject to a select committee.

The House refused to sustain the demand for the previous question, Ayes, 57—Noes, not consted.

Mr. McLougat remarked that the motion of Mr. Taylor was not made for the purpose of reporting a better bill, but to bury it in the tomb of the "Capulets."

Mr. Taylon (of Ohio), disclaimed any personal disrespect, and denied such was his object.

Mr. McLougat resumed—If the gestleman from Ohio and the gestleman from Missouri have better plans than the bill pending, let them bring their propositions forward. They intend keeping this subject before the people to be used to the canvass as a matter for political effect. If the subject be referred to a select committee, could not the report be back in time so as to be acted on No man who expected Congress to legislate could make such a proposition.

The remarks of the gentleman from Missouri were not worthy of notice—they are pointless. He appealed to the friends of the Pacific railroad not to sustain the pending motion to refer to a select committee of thirty one was disagreed to. Peuring the mittin to refer the subject to a select committee of thirty one was disagreed to. Peuring the mittin to refer the subject to a select committee, the House adjourned by a vote of 83 against 74.

Our Washington Correspondence. WARMINGTON, Jan 18, 1855. Analysis of the Administration—The Changes in the

President's Mind-The way Breekenridge was Appoint ed to Spain, de., de.

that Franklin Pierce is a caudifate for re-election. He came to Washington from the flourishing little town of Concord, New Hampanire, for the express purpose of being re-elected, and it was with a view to this object that his Cabinet was selected.

hat his Cabinet was selected.

Marcy he looked upon as a breken down politician, but who knew the ropes and might pull them for his (Frank-lin Pierce's) benefit. He was to manage New York and hold it. Gutbrie was an honest man, without ambition President: but his lack of ambition has always been a

President; but his lack of ambition has always been a source of great happiners to Gen. Pierce.

Curhing, a man without a sin, is political or religious conviction, is a man of extensive historical acquirements, and has been se ected as a sort of philosophical dictionary for convenient reference. As there are some members of the Carinet who have never read a "bound book," Cuching is a great acquisition to them. He is supple and ambi-dexterous; for he can smile on his friends on the right, while selling them to his friends on the left; and he has just law knowledge enough to keep out of scrapes.

friends on the right, while selling them to his friends on the left; and he has just law knowledge enough to keep out of scrapes.

Campbell was simply selected on account of his connection with the Catholic hierarchy. Since the Know Nothigs have gained power, General Pierce looks upon him merely as an interloper for fear, not love, is the governing passion of the Fresident.

Jeff Davis was chosen because he was a secessionist and a filibuster. He is still a secessionist, and would be a filibuster. He is still a secessionist, and would be a filibuster. He is still a secessionist, and would be a filibuster. He is still a secessionist, and would be a filibuster. He is still a secessionist, and would be a filibuster. He is still a secessionist, and would be a filibuster. He is a head, dragg ng the President along with him. Frankhe Pierce looked upon Davis as the man who was willing to lead the Southern rebellion; consequently ready to take the field for any cause he esponses—were it even the small cause of General Pierce. Pierce is still labering under the impression that he owes his cleetion to the support of the secessionists and free sollers, and thinks what they have once done, they may do again. He is a near echot looy in logic.

Mel elland was nominally the selection of General Case; but this is a falsehood by construction. General Case gave merily his consent when it was intimated to him that lierce was resolved to take him m his Cabinet. Neither Case nore liuchanne, nor any other prominent man was consulted in maxing up the Cabinet. The work was entirely that of Pierce, and Cushing, and Atherton, now dead. It was a Yankee concern along ether.

Mr. Foldbin came in as Jeff, Lavis's mil. He is a quiet, good-catured, inoffensive young man, without attifice of disquies, and not in the way of anybody. He was a selected on account of his perfect inoffensiveness.

Gen. Pierce, or rather Gen. Qushing, reasoned thus.

that the facts now commun cated args thy call for immediate action on the part of Congress.

Washington Jan. 16, 1855. FRANKLIN FIERCE.

Was Department, Washington, Jan. 16, 1815.

Siz.—In the annual report from this department of December, 1843, your attention was called to the state of the Westen indian tribes, and the causes which tended to be the mind the same and the causes which tended to be the mind the same and the causes which tended to those was to California and Orecon passing through the Indian country with their property, presented to those warlise and predatory tribes temptations which it was foreseen would lead then to acts of massacre and plunder, unless they were restrained by the presence of a sufficient military force.

The total inasequacy of the present authorized military force for the protection of our citizens was shown, and an increase of the army as urganity recommended. In my last annual report the subject was again brought forward, with the additional considerations presented by the reakisation, is some measure, of the evils which habeen articipated, and an increase of the army to such an exter as would enable the department to meet the inevitable emergency was urged in such terms as appeared to be demanded by the occasion, and to demonstrate the necessity of the measure.

Since the date of that report, intelligence received from officers on the frontier, and through the Department of the Intelior, from Indian agrits and otter sources, shows that the Indians of the western prairies and mountains are in hostile and defant attitude; that several of those tribes have entered late combinations for the purpose of making a general war upon the white during the approaching to pring and summer, and that these tribes can bring into the field from four to six or eight thousand warriors. Had the increase of the army, which was urged in my report of Peacher, 1864, been at an early period authorized the force at the disposal of the department would have been sufficient to prevent the combinations

these combinations, and, in all probability, would have preserved the lives of many valuable citizens from Iodian massacrs.

This measure, however has not been acted on, and at this advanced peried should the bills now pending in Congress be passed, it will be found too late to organize a regular emitted force and place it in position in season to prevent the anticipated attack, or to suppress it outliafter much mischlef shall have been done. The only course now left to the department, in anticipation of the proposed increase, is the employment of a volunteer force to co operate with ruch of the regular troops can be collected for the present emergency; and it is accordingly recommended that authority be asked of Congress to call into service three thousand mounted volunteers, to be organized into companies, squadrons and battaliens, and to serve for a period of eighteen months, in leas roomer discharged.

Thould the proposed increase of the army be authorized during the present season, it is hoped that the two additional regiments of cavalry may be organized, mounted, and put in position to relieve the volunteer nome time during the present season, it is hoped that the two additional regiments of cavalry may be organized, mounted, and put in position to relieve the volunteer nome time during the number of real and the two regiments of infentry or untel and organized for service in the department of the fact of, and on our extreme northwestern frontier, where troops are greatly needed.

Yet y respectfully, your obsidest servant,

JEEF BAVIR, Secretary of War.

As the Cincinnati express train, bound East, running on the Frie Bailroad, approached Otisville yesterday af ternoon, it ran down a borse and wag n, friven by a patantly killed, and the wagon dushed to pieces. The train was delayed half an hour by the accident, but the conductor was upable to learn the name of the unfortu-

Naval Intelligence,
The United States frigate Columbia, Commander Stephen B. Wilson, bearing the broad proment of Commodors John Thomas Newton, of the Pome squarron, sales from San Juan de Nicaragua 92, the 6th last, for St. Thomas

Democratic Union Convention.
MORE PURION MOVEMENTS - THE E. N'S, READ OUT OF
TAMMENY
In accordance with the following call, a meeting of

In accordance with the following call, a meeting or delegates was held hast evening at Tammany Hall, (coat hole.) About thirty delegates present —
DEMOCRATIC UNION CONVENTION.—The delegates are requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the convention. on Friday evening, Jan. 19, at 71% o'clock, at Tammany Hall. Business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN COCHRANE, President.

PAMILIC OSCOOL, Vice Presidents.
L. F. Harrison, Secretary protein. 'ohn Cochrane, Esq., filled the chair, and S. Wallace

Cone acted as Secretary.

The Acretary read the constitution and by laws of the asso viation purposed to be called the Central Democratic Un. on for the State of New York. The society is

the asso cratic En. on for the State of New York. The society is to be com wosed of five delegates from each ward in the city, five frem each county in the State, and five frem the Young Men's Democratic Union Club; and the constitution is essentially the same as those of effer white clubs.

An assendment of teres by Mr. Osgood, striking out the clause giving the T ammany Society a representation of five in the Union was 'carried, and the constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The following is the "I'th article of the constitution — The passage, by the 'striking to abridge the constitutional rights of the clubs—whether Maine Liquur Law, or laws of similar rest victive effect in the business or civil relationably of cilizen i; and all acts unjustly discriminating against our feto w citizens of foreign birth, firs asseciation while oppose it y all just and legal means within their fits! power, and it. Any such proposed means within their fits! power, and it. Any such proposed means within their girth property to the spi-de our institutions, the principles of the democratic pacts, and the requirements of sound policy.

The Union is expectally intended to the same within the principles of the democratic pacts, and the requirements of sound spolicy.

The Union is expectally intended to the union of the democratic party and a strike construction of the feed rai constitu-

The annexed letter from some prominent difference! niferate business relations with the house named; from sullied honor of the individuals composing the firm of Page, Bacon & Co., will find firm friends and powerful protectors in the city and State of their adoption.—

Page, Bacon & Co., will find firm friends and powerful protectors in the city and State of their adoption.—

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City Intelligence.

one is forcibly impressed with the spirit of private entersome new temple of commerce. The frequenters of the law courts cannot but contrast this industry on behalf of individuals, with the lazy movements of our Common Council towards providing a suitable building for the transaction of the legal business of the city. It is but a day or two since we rambled through a specious edifice on the northwest corner of Arthony street and Proadway, which has been just fir ished, and it occurred to us that a more suitable building could not be found for the law business of the city, some of the rooms be ing larger and more lofty than many of the courts, where hundreds of persons are huddled together, sur-rounded by hot and suffocating air. In the one place where hundreds of persons are moduled together, surrounded by hot and sufficiating air. In the one place
there is a scarcely any ventilation; in the other there is a
free current of air, and the building is well supplied with
water and conveniences of every description. The Common
Conneil must really make a step in the right direction
in this matter. We are too long without court accommodation, and the inconvenience of having the courts
and law offices of the city functionaries seastered through
half a dozen buildings is saily felt. The city is now
paying for this very indifferent ascemmondation nearly
\$21,000 a year and the United States authoristies are paying \$16,000 a year for their offices. One spacious building, such as that we have alluded to, which would ascon modate the federal and State courts, could be rented
for about half the money now paid for the temples of
fust ce, which are ramified in all directions. Let the
city fathers see if some an in building could not be had.
Il Proadway, in the vicinity of the l'ars, for the use of
the Judges of the Supreme Court, who have now a communication before the Board of Supervisors, complaining
of the insufficiency of their recurs, and intimating that
if they are not better provided for by the city, they will
must the sheriff to furnish them with ascommodations,
which they are engagewered to do under the statute.

IRDIR RESULLICAE, VERON.—A meeting of the above body
was beld on Thursday night, 18th last., at Hermitage
Hall—Mr. Mullony in the chair, and Mr. Hugh P. Mona-

Hall-Mr. Mullony in the chair, and Mr. Hugh P Monagan secretary. The room where his body meets since their enit from Vanxhall Gardene, is much too small for such a large society, only about one third of its memters—numbering 468—160 being able to be present last meeting. The disbanding of the regular chartered milimeeting. The disbanding of the regular chartered mili-tia of Massackusette, or of any State in the Union, was denounced as a powerful agent towards the disruption of the regulate. The chairman descarted upon the ex-deavors of a few pupils of the New ingland acrool, or rather of the "Old England school," to deery and slight the endeavors of citizens of foreign birth. On motion, the members proceeded to talket for officers for the easing year; and resolutions were adopted for the future well bring of the body and its enversib branches to all the States. At half-past 22 o'clock the meeting ad-journed.

SUPPORED INCENDEARY MURE—About one o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire was discovered branking out is the grocery store of Huary Richter, cornen of avenue is the grocery store of Bizary Richter, cornen of avenue a sed Twenty-first stread. It was, however, soon put cat. A can of campless was found near the spot where its fire originated, and the police ray that eversi article in the store applies to have been anterested by some informable higher. The above in groceres was in over for 5-the by the leve anaterism inverse Company. A woman in the upper part of the house was a starmed that sha integed from a second story window, and injured berieff secretly.

Assent Bath or run Twentyn Ragmers.—The third annual hall of the Twelth Regment is to come off at Nibles, on Meaday evaning Jan. 22. The theatre will be thrown open for codilling and the essent testing the first planes, and its gas uniform will be as attractive to draw a large curber as the baircom as its discipline does in the street.

reversly. He was taken to the tity Hospital
Thy Whatnam.—We do not hear of any damage on the
rivers yesterday from the high wind, except a can
take the stay of sides of those vessels lying at the can
of piers and cutside. At the feet of Rooversit street, a
number of schooners broke adrift, but did no damage.

The Englis. papers make no mention of the illness of Mr. Mason, our dinister to Paris, and we hear of no private advices on the subject. The presumption is, there-

fore, that he had recovered from his attack. The ship Queen of the East, of New York, arrived at Lendon on the 2d inst., from Shaughae. Spoken-Nov. 21, lat. 2 11 N., long. 27 19 W., ship Nestorian, 40 days

The steamship Canada actived at Boston jesteeday morn by. Her math were immediately forwarded, and

reached this city after midnight. They will be ready

out from New York, for Australia. The comprehensive summary of the news received by telegraph from Halifax and published in yesterday's paper, contained the leading points of the intelligence and we, therefore, defer the publication of the details

The first of a course of lectures on this subject was elivered last evening, by Mr. Andrew Foster, in the There were between one and two hundred persons present, and the lecture was listened to throughout, as deserved, with the most earnest interest. In people. Mr Foster commenced by referring to his en-tering the shipyard near Deptford, England, as an apprentice; his patient application to the trade of a he displayed in mastering all the details of the trade. The same infemilable will which he evinced in this part of his career might be traced in every act of his life. He found his people, when he ascended the throne, a ration of barbarians, far behind the rest of Europe even in the rudest arts of civilized life; but before the end of his reign he raised them to a position of no mean importance, and caused them to be respected by those who had seen alwayseidspased to regard them with feelings of contempt. He created an extensive commerce where nore before existed, built up a navy and a contentral marks which was inferior only to the best is Europe, foounded immurerable public schools throughout he deminsions, raised the serf above he degraced poetition, emerchant in improving the selection of the wiff of the stronges ext compelled the source of the holdes to travel through foreign countries, for the purpose of charging the sets and selectes, that they night thus be made instrumental in improving their own, released the meases from the thraddom of superstition in which hey were kept by the priesthood; abolished reany of the foolish customs which distinguished the itusians from the more resined Poles, French and English. All this he did in the face of the most powerful oppositions and opposition supported by the prejectic of acea actsated and strengthened by the clergy, and sometical by the nobles, who saw with the most intense feelings of dishke the encroachments which had been made upon their time-honored privileges and archority. Yet, withat Peter the Great, said the lectures, was himself as barbarian, and a prey at times to all the ignosible and baser passions of his race, he was intemperate, ungovernable in temper, cruel and despoite. But he never swerved from the high purpose of his soul, and saving lake the foundation of a great empire, he exhibited to the weithbeet traly great he was in curbing the impetuoity of his work as is indebted to he weithbeet traly great he was in curbing the impetuoity of his work as is indebted to he exhibited to the weithbeet traly great he was in curbing the most of the same of th

female miser, and, as in most cases, it seems that her son. The public administrator alleges that Favris is not waive his right. So the whole case comes before the Surrogate. Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Brady appear for

elatives in France.
From the evidence taken in the case, it appears that she was born in 1777, daughter of Jean leard, driver of

The Longshoremen and the Merchants. HETUPAL OF THE MERCHANTS TO ACCEPT THE COM-PROMISE. The committee appointed at the meeting of the long-

The committee appointed at the meeting of the Toug-shoremen on Thursday night, at Tamunay Hall, consisting of Meers. Williams, Ashmore, and Kelley, waited yesterday on Captain E. F. Morgan, chairman of the meeting of merchants and elipoweers who resolved last work to reduce the wages of the laborers and riggers. Mr. Williams, on behalf of the committee, stated that the Tougahoremen desiring to compromise matters, offered to work for one shilling less per day, instead of two, as demanded by the merchants. Capta n Morgan replied that he had consulted the merchants as to the propriety of accepting the compromise, but they request to listen to any terms. They say there are pleaty of one multicod laborers, who are quite willing to accept the remuteration offered. Besides, the slitpping husiness does not pay at present, and expenses must be curtailed. Aprhin kingan forther stated that they were unwilling to recognize longsharemen as an organization, and that they required the attitude they had assessmed as an alternate of the combine for the reduction of the wages—that themse were to the merchants in this case were the first to combine for the reduction of the wages—that themse were very hard upon the pour-that the merchants could be for afford to give a build desire to compountee which called them to the sympathy and support of the whole community. As Capta in Morgan, between had no authority to set in the middler, but was simply the expensest of the time, and economic affectuals. The consentities of the time of the sympathy and support of the whole community. As Capta in Morgan, between had no authority to set in the mid-ter, but was simply the expensest of the time, the accounts of the views of the communities, the arguments of Mr. Williams were site of the considered meeting will be held at Tausanay Had beat Monday exercise considered in the first and a first and a first and of the considered meeting will be held at Tausanay Had beat Monday exercise. boremen on Thursday night, at Tammany Hall, cons

More Cholera from Eating Overties.—We learn that the vessel reported in our last issue as having cholers en learn in Jakal creek, was the schooner fifty a, Capt. Ferry, from Satula river bound to the port. The Piru was towed into the stream last evening by the William Casten. She is anchored at Fort Jackson. Capt. Ferry has been removed to the hospital where he lies in a low condition. We are informed that the acknown as proposed to to the cholera, on beard, was caused by eating system.—Zavannah Georgian, Jan. 17.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE CANAL

DESTRUCTIVE PIRES IN THE BOWERY.

rected Incendingiam-Great Amount of ty Destroyed-Narrow Escape of ope. "com the Flames-Further Parti-Prope.

By the time the fire a described yesterday, was fair By the time the fire a dretired, worn out with the Hall bell rung out an fatigue they had undergone the attrict. Supposing ether alarm of fire for the same fremen makes that the flames had broken out anew, th. firen haste to the scene they had just quitten. the flames proces ding from a building in the ne. "httor-hood of the Bowery theatre. This was about half-pa." bood of the Bowery theatre. This was about half-pa."
three o'clock. The house on fire proved to be the lamp
atore No. 54 Bowery, occupied by Mr. C. A. Balawia.
The flames were first dh. covered issuing from the rear of
Mr. Baldwin's store, from a shed which had been
used as a storage blace for loose rabbish.
The shed and building were of wood, and the
flames spread with fearful rabidity and communicated
with the main building. So rapid was the progress o
the flames that Mr. Bullevin and this family, who alent the fire until the stairway leading to the ground floor was in flames, rendering escape for un that quarter impossible. The terror of Mrs. Ba ldwin and her two daughters at this time was extrem e. They know not

the ladies were unable to supply themselves with a streak clothing and they found themselves in the streak their sleeping garments. They were immediately every to the houses of the neighbors.

The building continued to bure, and notestities and the exertions of the frames also free apprend for the boring buildings, which were soon enveloped themse and bacly burns.

There is every reason to suppose that this fire was work of an incending, as there was no surveigned, where the fire broke out, nor any inflammable note from which it could have originated. The Fire Man will no doubt investigate the matter immediately a force out the culpr t, if any there be the fire broke out, nor any inflammable note from which it could have originated. The Fire Man will no doubt investigate the matter immediately a force out the culpr t, if any there be the fire broke out, nor any inflammable note for the broken of the fire was a sent than the fire than the fire the fire

the ladies were unable to supply themselves

Notman Cook, who also owned the building adjoining No. 26, occupied by Mr. Charles T. Cook, a segar miles facturer.

Mr. Baldwin's loss is colimated at \$3,500. He is fascined in the Stuyvesant Company for \$1,000, Norther River, \$500, and Remeelaer, \$500. Mr. Norther Cook, owned the building. He is insured for \$1,000, Norther River, \$500 in the North River. A portion of this building was occupied by Mr. I. Saloshin, a dealer instancy good, who estimates his lows at \$6,000. He is insured in the Grantie, Philadelphia, Peopis's and North Americad.

No 56 is also owned by Mr. Norman Cook, who occupied a portion of the building as an unbrella stort. He estimates his base on atech at \$2,000. In the Insured for \$3,000 in the Citizen's \$3,000 in the Insured for \$3,000 in the Citizen's \$3,000 in the Insured for \$3,000 in the Citizen's \$3,000 in the Insured for \$3,000 in the Citizen's \$3,000 in the Insured for \$3,000 in the American Mr. Charles J. Cook occupied a portion of the building as a sufficient in the Astor Company, for \$1,000 in 18.500 in sured in the Astor Company, for \$1,000.

No 525, occupied by Ms. S. Frants, optician. Loss \$500, No. 50, occupied by Ms. S. Frants, optician. Loss \$500, Cook occupied by Ms. S. Frants, optician. Loss \$500, No. 50, occupied by Ms. S. Frants, optician. Loss \$500, No. 50, occupied by J. H. & W. Kl. Cort, stove manufacturers, was slightly damaged in the rear by order. They are insured in the Broadwarf for \$2,000, Citizen.

20,000, and Mechanics & Traders' \$1,000.

37. Harry Howard, Alderman of the Histh ward, had a narrow escape with his life. He was at work on the second floor of No. 50, when the two feel in, and covered all but he head and shoulders. He was extricated from through one of the windows. His injuries are not dangerous.

A circumstance occurred at this fire which deserves.

In describing the recence of the females and boy Jacobfront the burning bublings, during the first the liewcry, yesterday, we emitted the name of John Breton, of
Engine Company No. 71, who was one of the most efficient in saving them. It appears he was standing to
front of the building, when some congrised out, "There is annold lady in the garrel, will nolledy save her?" Her
grantion come to Mr. Breton, and saked his assistance,
which was promptly given, and they both rushed in, at
the imminent rish of their lives, being followed by two
others. In a few minutes they reappeared, bearing the,
old hidy, Mrs. Frances Moliker, to their arms.

Mr. Breton was nearly enforted, and was obliged to
thrust his poshet bundberchief into his mouth to keep
the smoke from strangling hom.
About three o'clock the fire broke out afresh in the
fourth story of No. 92. It was, nowwer, som got under, with but little sample.
Among the incidents of the fire it may be mentioned.
that a wanth and chain were found by Mr. William Doway a member of Engine Company No. 15. The owner
can have them by applying at 1-37 Fullon alread, and
proving projecty. The following is a description of the
house, the house and it cursaines, and an obtained.

The store No. 92 to owned by Mr. Lichtenstein. Dumage
shout 2100, fully insuired.

Mr. W. Simons, ribbou and fancy store, in the carebuilding, also demaged by waise.

No. 60 was occupied by 6. Gatman as a fur store, loss
trilling. The red.

Mr. W. Simons, ribbou and fancy store, in the carebuilding, also demaged by waise.

No. 60 was occupied by 7 B. Hyali as a carpit, store,
and the upper part as a boarding house. He had \$5,000
worth of elect in store, which with the building, was
destroyed. He is financed in the St Marks (or, \$1,000,
Facelsion \$2,000, and Haradiian \$2,000. The building
was owned by Mrs. Erewer and the Bank of Boharsetely.

was owned by Mrs. Rewer and the Bank of Scherace-tady.
No. 90s, was occupied by Straue & Roumbeims as af hosiery and facey store. No. 90, under the same roof \$\frac{1}{2}\$ has occupied by R. Ming as a millinery stare. Theirs, loss is about \$\frac{1}{2}\$,000-end insurance. The property be a long is the Largebon exists.
Some suppose that the fire originated in the *rear of this store from the heat of the store pipe, which passes through the second floor.

No. 98, occupied on the first floor by Mrs. As ron Chichester & Co. as a clot has store. Loss about \$\$17,000 in lowered for \$\frac{1}{2}\$,000 in the North America, Bod gers, and Albary Insumance companies. The second-side y was occupied by Wm. Reed as a residence. Loss is forminare, St. about \$2,000. In incurance.

The upper story was occupied by Insulate Magnetic and gallery. Does \$1,000-end for unance.

The healting was accepted as a clothing showe and residences by Mr. 2. M. Bhooks, whose loss in stock and furnature is about \$3,000. Laured for \$4,000 in the Aster Insurance Ca.

about \$8,500. Issued for \$4,000 in the Astor Insurance Ga.

No. 100 is wanecoupled as a millinery store and residence by Mr. J. W. Hallady, whose loss in storchand farmiture is about \$2,000. Hitch injuried for \$1,000, and farmiture for \$500, in the Lorilaged Insurance Ga.

The principal portion of Mr. R. 's goods and farmiture was locked up in a back room on the third fines, used as a store seem, and was entered for gother a the hung and confusion of the fire until it was too late, to care it.

The tatal loss by these fires cannot be less than \$400,000. The buildings burnt were, as a general fires, very fractis, and it is to be keped that better case, will supply these glace.

Distancy.

Died, at Youkers, on the 17th last, the Han Assoc Vark, aged seventy-one years Judge Vark for many years took a prominent part in the affairs of Westoken ter county, and so uses was more generally selected or universally beloved. It early like he recommended the county with ability at the Legislature of Vonkers, and once of the Associate Judges of the Common Piras of the county, which last office he retained until it was abeliated by the present constitution. In the flackarge of its duries he was entountly distinguished by the clear peac of his judgment, the unblempant trategity of his clearence, and his unwearing her voulence. These qualities and his remarkable charrule assessor to the county, who will deeply deplore his loss, but of all his acquaintation.

The United Expublican announces the death of Joney Van JUNESE, a resident of Kingston, and a prominent

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE CANAL.—There is every prospect at present of an early opening of the Delaware river and canal. The company have given notice that the canal will be opened for navigation on the 18th of February. The Delaware has been clear to the county. He has been a member of the nate the 18th of February. The Delaware has been clear to the county. He has been a member of the nate the 18th of February.